# The Courier-Journal.

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## FOREIGN.

### Further Particulars of the Recent Battles.

### Prussian Losses Said to be Enormous.

### A General Engagement Imminent Near Chalons.

### The Army There Advance to Intercept the Enemy.

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### England and Italy Intervene to Save Paris.

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### LATER.

### A Great Prussian Victory Reported at Chalons.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

## FROM ENGLAND.

**Bazaine's Position.**

LONDON, Aug. 21, 8 p. m.—Telegrams Saturday morning are only just received in Paris from the scene of war around Metz. The conduct of Bazaine causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether.

The French troops, in the battle of the 18th, again found themselves without ammunition.

**The Decisive Battle Imminent.**

Paris now knows the Crown Prince is at Vitry le Francais, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly looked for between him and McMahon.

The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Luneville.

**Pfalzburg Capitulated.**

Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, capitulated Saturday to the Wartemburg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communication of the Crown Prince with the basis of supplies.

**The Emperor and Prince Imperial.**

LONDON, August 21, 6:30 P. M.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial were at Chalons Saturday. He was in the saddle that day and visited the different corps. The soldiers crowded around him, clamoring to be led into action. Nothing has been heard of the general action which was anticipated near Chalons.

The Prussians assert that the French on Thursday fired on a flag of truce and killed a trumpeter.

A special to the Tribune from London dated 20th inst., says: King William's dispatch dated nine o'clock Thursday evening, was received in London to-night. It completely confirms the Prussian accounts of the previous battle, Thursday. Bazaine's affirmation that he remained master may have been partly true without diminishing the extent of the French disaster. What the French fought for, both Tuesday and Thursday, was a chance to retreat. It was doubtful yesterday whether Tuesday's battle might not have left them in possession of the northernmost road from Metz to Verdun in position, and force strong enough to renew the struggle for the passage to Verdun. If not utterly beaten Tuesday, Bazaine was bound to renew the battle immediately, since that Prussian re-enforcements were hourly coming up, while to him no fresh strength could arrive. Instead of Bazaine trying once more to cut his way through, it was the Prussians who recommenced. "We attacked the French," says King William, "occupying a strong position west of Metz, and, after nine hours' fighting, completely defeated them, cut off their communications from Paris, and drove them back upon Metz. Such a blow is decisive. As on Tuesday, the French were facing west, and the Prussians east. Prince Frederick and Steinmetz in across the road to Paris, while between them and that city are nothing but fresh boys, unorganized, and the Garde Mobile, which is more raw material. The Crown Prince is still to be heard from.

Our Admiral correspondent on Thursday, the 18th, writes: "The Empress has arrived here. McMahon and Chanzy are also here."

**Narrow Escape of the Emperor.**

In the affair at Longueville Sunday the Emperor narrowly escaped being killed or captured. It was merely a reconnoissance on the Prussian side, but was conducted with incredible daring. They pushed directly upon the Imperial headquarters, and their presence was first announced by cannon shots. Prussian bullets were whistling past the end of the Emperor's escort before they could get on horseback, and nothing saved them but the most precipitate retreat.

**Almost a Panic in Camp.**

Yesterday there was almost a panic in camp. Distant cannonading was heard or believed to be heard in Forenoor. The Gardes Mobile, who are imperfectly organized and not half armed, even with inferior weapons, began demanding to be led back to Paris. Finally, even the officers joined in the request, and presently a staff officer came galloping through camp, announcing that their demand had been granted, but in the meantime they were consigned to the barracks. Other troops are coming in, and all the way from Chalons to Mausmeion is a line of camps.

The inhabitants of Metz are already on short rations of bread. Meat is plentiful, the cattle from the whole country around is being driven inside.

A special to the Tribune from London, 21st, says: Our special correspondent writes from Paris Friday night that the Emperor, while at Chalons, was hissed and hooted at by the soldiery.

Letters from the Garde Mobile say: "So we are on the eve of an open abdication; of course in favor of Louis, with the Empress as regent. Then the crisis will come. Nobody believes the dynasty can last. The Bourgeois are Orleanists and working Republicans."

**Condition of Paris.**

The Tribune's special, written from Paris, Friday, 19th, says there is no exaggeration in saying that we run the risk of being starved already. The Siecle recommends private families to lay in stocks of salt meat, fish, preserved vegetables, potatoes and pulse. The bank of France pays neither gold nor silver. It is practically impossible to change a thousand or five hundred franc note for one hundred or fifty franc notes. Bankers cannot get them for their own use.

The World's special, dated London, 21st, says the battle of Resonville was without decisive result, but is claimed by the Prussians. The French fell back in good order to Metz, their ammunition having given out.

The losses of the Prussians were great, and exceeded those of the French, the former losing 40,000 on Thursday alone. Steinmetz's corps being literally cut to pieces, and his magnificent cavalry no longer existing.

Some say the Crown Prince is marching on Chalons, others that he has halted at Bar le Duc.

McMahon is at Chalons.

Paris is defiant, and the people are enlisting by thousand.

It is reported that the Italian Government has offered France troops to serve in Algeria.

It is said the Algerian peasantry have commenced guerilla warfare in the Prussian rear.

**England and Russia**

watch their opportunity to intervene. Russia will not permit territorial aggrandisement of either party.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Louis Blanc, replying to the appeal of many friends, published tomorrow a letter reviewing the situation of France, and declaring that it is time for the Nation to choose between the Empire and the nation; that nevertheless civil dissensions would deliver France to her enemies, that for himself he delays returning to Paris only for fear that his presence might be the signal for revolutions, and that a Republic might not to be declared at a moment when it must assume responsibilities which would be devolved upon it by the incapability of the Emperor. He advises that France, resuming control of her destinies, should say to Germany and the world, this is a war between two men and not two nations.

**French Fiction.**

Our Paris special correspondent writes Saturday morning as follows: "Most incredible stories are promulgated officially and semi-officially in Paris, and it is believed by the people that Marshal Bazaine's dispatches are suppressed for fear when they are made public, information may reach the enemy that the Prussians have been successfully entrapped by Bazaine. Also, that in the last three battles Bazaine's retreats were all feints, or strategical manœuvers, like McClellan's change of base, that he might go to Verdun if he wanted; that Prince Frederick's army is entirely destroyed; that of Bismarck's cuirassier regiment not one remains; that the rest of the Prussian army is so weakened by dysentery and famine that it cannot move. No fiction is too monstrous for belief.

## FROM FRANCE.

**Morokan of Marshal Canrobert.**

PARIS, August 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, who took part in the battle of Doncort, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward line, personally, and headed the charges of his troops. His Aide-de-Camp Commandant Bassenard had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

**Prussian Requisitions.**

Advices from Pont a'Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavor there to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. The journals demand that reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions.

Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians have entered Estain, where they have imposed heavy requisitions for food and forage. A number of Prussians were seen near St. Marie Aix Mines. It is also discovered that the enemy had not laid siege to Schlestatrad, between Mulhouse and Strasbourg, as reported.

**The Mitrailleurs.**

The reported battery of mitrailleurs which, in the recent battles, destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, was under the direction of Marshal Le Beouf.

A dispatch from a Prussian source, which has been reproduced here, says the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg is positively denied.

**The Emperor.**

The Emperor is at Rheims, but preparations are being made here to receive him.

Prince Napoleon has again gone to Chalons.

**The Paris People.**

The excitement of the people of Paris last night at not receiving news from the army was extreme. When the evening journals appeared, crowds fought for the first numbers. Their reports of statements made in the Corps Legislatif were read aloud to large crowds and wildly cheered. Compact masses of people remained under the windows of different ministers, awaiting official bulletins, none having appeared for two days.

**Another Proclamation.**

Gen. Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is the text:

"To the National Guard, to the Garde Mobile, troops and seamen in the army of Paris, to all defenders of the Capital.—In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great; the peril also. I depend upon your patriotism. Should Paris be subjected to a siege, never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effeminated the country. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three, and their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you feel the profound responsibility resting upon you."

**The French Reports.**

The statement of Palikao that the French had won a victory on the 18th and had driven the Prussians into the quarries of Jaumont's, repeated from other sources. At noon Prince Frederick William was reported at Jaumont.

**The Bourse.**

The bourse fell to-day in anticipation of a pressed issue for a loan of 750,000,000 francs to-morrow.

**Bazaine.**

Marshal Bazaine has decided not to leave Metz.

Another seizure of arms was made here last night, and more indications of a great conspiracy against the Empire have been discovered.

**Bismarck.**

Bismarck is at Pont a'Mousson with the King of Prussia.

The Prussian dispatches claiming the victory in the battle of the 16th were false.

Gen. L'Admirault came up at five o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians, and a corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epinal to Metz.

Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into the Vosges.

**The Advance on Paris.**

A deputy of the Corps Legislatif to-day announced to persons collected near the Chamber that the Prussians had entered Chatellon Sur Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Suzanne.

**The Press.**

The Press says Gen. Trochu has removed the interdiction on the journals Reveille, Rappel and Clochc.

**The Villette Rioters.**

The trial of the rioters of Boulevard Villette commenced yesterday.

It is now reported that Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy on an important mission. He passed through here yesterday.

Gen. Bataille, wounded at Gravelotte, is recovering.

**The Preparations.**

The rapidity with which the Government has accumulated stores is wonderful, nor does the activity diminish. The stock of ammunition and food is hourly increasing.

**Trochu and the Emperor.**

The Gaulois relates that when the Emperor offered to Trochu the governorship of Paris and the command of the forces here, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper, and must be absolutely uncontrolled.

"General," replied the Emperor, "I confide to you the safety of the capital. Assume command."

The Republican Democratic journals praise Trochu for his independence and firmness.

**The Battle of the 18th.**

A special to the Times, dated Paris, 20th midnight, says that at the Ministry of the Interior they laugh at the pretended victory of the Prussians on the 18th, as claimed in the dispatch of the King of Prussia and paraded in the London Times, and they telegraph that the statement of the Minister of War in the Chambers to-day, declaring that the French won the victory at the quarries of Jaumont, is affirmed to be true.

**The Corps Legislatif.**

PARIS, August 21.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Deputies Gambrin and Picard called the attention of the government to the necessity of speedily completing the armament of the garde nationale at Paris. Garnier Pagé also complained of the delay in naming competent officers for the garde.

M. Chevereau, Minister of the Interior, said he could give the most satisfactory replies to the suggestions of the members. On the 16th there were but twenty-four thousand men enrolled in the garde. Now there are fifty-one thousand, and in a few days there would be eighty thousand. M. Chevereau gave other explanations of the preparations for the defence of Paris, which were received with great satisfaction.

**England and Russia**

The Journal des DeBats says of the battle of Jaumont, referred to by Count Palikao in his statement yesterday, one French regiment held in check the Prussian force, thus enabling Bazaine to execute a flank movement, and repulse the enemy with great loss.

**The Prussian Guard in Danger.**

The Figaro asserts that the army at Chalons has been broken up and the troops lately there must now be close to the corps of the Prince Royal; if so, the Prussians have now around them Marshal Bazaine with his forces massed in and about Metz on the one hand, and McMahon with his own corps and the large force which was at Chalons on the other.

La Public says the statement of the Figaro is correct, and the decisive battle imminent. The Le Publier adds that all rumors of Bazaine's being surrounded are false. As the result of the fighting for the past three days, he has changed his plans, as events will soon show.

The Prefect of the Seine advises farmers and grain merchants to store their supplies in Government warehouses at the cost of the Government, so that in case of need the stock of provisions will be so much greater.

**The Affection as at Verdun.**

PARIS, August 21.—A correspondent of the Gaulois declares, from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is now occupied by the Prussians, and he is positive that at Verdun no news had been heard of Bazaine since the 19th. Headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles were near St. Michael, eight leagues from Verdun.

**The Villette Rioters Sentenced.**

Drest, a ringleader in the Villette outrage, was sentenced to death, and Radeal and Hinnert to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Two of the accused were acquitted.

The Constitutionel reports over 400,000 guns have been distributed among the people in departments.

**Efforts for Peace.**

The Constitutionel says England, Russia, and Italy have agreed to act together to insure peace. The success of such an effort is certain eventually, but is quite improbable now. It is understood between them that none of the powers are to act singly.

**Important Movements Reported.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—It is reported that late yesterday Marshal Bazaine made a very important movement.

Admiral Rouclerres has addressed a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of the forts of Paris. He says they must be here what they were at Sebastopol, where their services were so great.

The journals report that each German soldier carries with him a little campaign book containing simple French and German phrases, such as are needed to converse with the country people. All German officers have the most detailed maps of the French territory.

**Precautions.**

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that the public must not, under any circumstances, mount upon the ramparts or inspect the works of defense under the penalty of trial by a council of war. At Cherbourg the civilians are not permitted to enter the arsenals, forts, or navy yard even under the escort of an officer.

**Reassurance.**

The Constitutionel has published a note designed to reassure the public. It says the news from the front may be seldom given, but is not on that account unfavorable. The Commander in Chief must speak of nothing but accomplished facts.

**The Ambulance Corps.**

The Gaulois relates the adventures of the ambulance corps equipped here at the expense of the Paris journals, and sent to the army. The Prussians captured it and would not permit it to be returned to the French camp, and it was only after an appeal to King William personally that the ambulance were sent back into France, by way of Belgium.

**The Battles of the 14th and 16th.**

A special to the Times, dated Paris, August 20, says: Monadnock returned this morning from Metz. He witnessed the battles of the 14th and 16th, and states the Prussian loss to be immense. The effect of the mitrailleurs was terrific. In the course of the attack Sunday Bazaine masked the Ochind infantry, when the enemy were forming in squares, and mowed down the latter like corn.

The Prussians asked for a second armistice to bury their dead, which is estimated ten times more numerous than the French. The action was very severe. It lasted four hours, being closed only by night.

The repulse of the Prussians was complete. Fifteen officers were taken prisoners and 800 killed and wounded. The dead French and some Prussian prisoners brought into Metz, and a large train of the same sent to Thionville.

Englishmen just returned from Germany state that long trains of wounded Prussians are filling the cars to Berlin and all the hospitals on the way, producing great consternation in the minds of the people. The Prussian losses are larger than the whole French forces yet in action.

The action of the 16th took place on the heights southwest of Metz. It began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until dark. French loss 10,000 and Prussian probably double. The repulse of the latter was complete, leaving to the united French army the road open to Chalons, with reinforcements. They hope to be able to deliver decisive battle there. The Prussians cannot adequately besiege any place, as they have no siege artillery.

## FROM PRUSSIA.

**The French Withdrawn to Metz.**

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Noon—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Resonville is that the French have withdrawn all their troops into the fortifications of Metz.

**At Pont a'Mousson.**

The following is a special to the World:

PONT A'MOUSSON, Aug. 20, VIA LUXEMBOURG.—I witnessed the battle. The Prussians won at fearful cost. The mitrailleurs are doing terrible work. Four villages and the battle-fields are still strewn with dead. From the front I can see the French on Mont St. Quentin overlooking Metz from the east. Metz is surrounded, and it looks as if preparations are being made by the Prussians for a siege. Gen. Sheridan, from the King's headquarters, witnessed the battle. The King returned here last night, and the Crown Prince visited him to-day, coming from a direction which indicates that his forces are not far from Bar Le Duc. The Prussians are building a railroad from Remilly to this point.

French General La Tour was wounded and taken prisoner in the last battle. While passing through this place the citizens crowded around him with tears and kissed his hands.

There were rumors of peace negotiations, caused perhaps by the English Queen's messenger appearing at headquarters.

**Germans Arriving from France.**

STUTTGART, Aug. 21.—Germans expelled from France are arriving here in throngs. Their treatment and condition excite indignation. It is said that Prussia will retaliate by exacting heavier contributions from France.

**The Saxon Troops.**

DRESDEN, Aug. 21.—The Saxon troops engaged in the battle of Resenville fought all the afternoon and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th army corps and the Prussian guards bore the brunt of the battle.

**French Losses.**

PONT A'MOUSSON, August 21, VIA LONDON—Prisoners still pour in. Last night there arrived 2,000 privates and 36 officers. To-day more soldiers and 54 officers were brought in. Among the latter was Gen. Plombens. The loss of the French army during the week cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded and missing at Coursville, Vlouville and Gravellotte; they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including at the latter 4,000 prisoners.

**The Siege of Strasbourg.**

A special to the Herald from Carlsruhe the 21st says that Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. 5,000 Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. Its surrender is hourly expected.

**Report of a Battle at Chalons.**

The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat complete.

**The Battle of Gravelotte.**

The Tribune's special, says our special correspondent with the Prussian headquarters sent the following account of Thursday's battle, written the same night, on the field, forwarded by messenger to Luxbruck, and reaching London thence by telegraph Sunday evening. The battle fought to-day, August 18th, we call to-night the battle of Gravelotte.

It began at 10 o'clock a. m., and lasted until after 9 p. m. Until noon it was an artillery duel. The French lines stretched along the hills, covering two roads leading from Metz to Verdun, having on their right flank the farmhouse known as La Villette, with a walled garden, which they held in great force. A sunken road led straight from Gravelotte to the center of their position. On the French left the road wound over the crest of a hill on which 19 earthworks had been thrown up. Eight mitrailleurs, beside artillery, were posted to command every approach to this strong position, and their guns swept the crowning hill, along which the French lines ran, and up the valley, reaching from Gravelotte eastward by which the Prussians had to advance. Behind this line of strong defence lay fort St. Quertin, at Carieg, a position of apparently impregnable strength, and completely protecting the French rear. The position first held by the Prussians was 2 to 2½ the east of the French facing towards Metz, occupying the southernmost road from Metz to Verdun, and resting over a chain of hills lying between Gravelotte and Rescouville. The result of the artillery contest was to compel the French to abandon their most advance positions and line, by which they hoped to cover both roads, was pierced and driven back.

At noon the Prussians were able to rush forward their artillery. The French found their guns unable to resist the weight of the Prussian fire, and the Prussian batteries shortly after noon were in position on either side of Gravelotte, so that neither of the roads which at that point branch off to Verdun north and southwestery were any longer open to the French army. I reached the field just as this forward movement of the Prussians had been accomplished. The ground was favorable for a good view of both positions, and it was apparent at a glance that the French had already relinquished a line of defense important to them technically as well as strategically.

By two o'clock the French batteries covering the Verdun road from the North and East were silenced, and the Prussians had advanced so far from the south of that road as to occupy a farm house at Mammalsso, a little northwest of Gravelotte.

Twenty minutes later the French fire slackened and wavered; that Prussian batteries were pushed forward and took up a new position in front of Gravelotte.

At 20 minutes past 3 the Prussian cavalry, under a hot fire from the French guns, proceeded capitally. The attack was made in considerable force by Uhlan's cuirassiers and hussars, but they were at first without infantry support, and could make no serious impression on a position naturally strong, and still held in force by all the arms of the French, but half an hour later, it being now four o'clock in the afternoon, a portion of the third Prussian corps had come upon the ground. The infantry regiments were formed as fast as they came into position, from which a serious attack was to be directed upon what appeared the key of the French line. At 4 o'clock the Thirty-third regiment of the Prussian line was launched against the same position which the cavalry had failed to reach.

It moved forward with the utmost determination, but the French by this time had reenforced their defense more strongly than the Prussians had, and they still outnumbered their assailants, and steadily maintained the second line which they had occupied. As different divisions of Prussian army came into position they attacked successively, but were repeatedly driven back with heavy loss. The struggle lasted, with varying fortune in different parts of the line, till eight o'clock. Up to that hour the French held their ground. At eight o'clock the Prussians, massing heavy forces on their left, attacked and carried La Villette.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**Intervention to Save Paris.**

BRUSSELS, August 21, M.—It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly to save Paris, and Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected. It is reported that Emperor Napoleon is about to return to Paris.

**The Empress Queen of the French.**

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Countess De Montijo received a telegram from Empress Eugenie in which she professes to be resigned to any fate which may befall her. Regent Serrano telegraphed to Paris offering the Empress shelter. Seventy heavy cases arrived last evening from Paris, addressed to Countess De Montijo.

**Precautions in Madrid.**

MADRID, August 21.—Strong precautions are taken here by the police and military for the preservation of order. Republicans protest their loyalty and love of order.

**The Pope Goes to Corsica.**

The report of the departure of troops for Cuba in October, and of an early convocation of the Cortes, is confirmed.

**Advices from Russia.**

A Tribune special correspondent writing from St. Petersburg says, Russia's declaration of neutrality is sincere in itself, and is more effectually observed because Russia is not ready for war and cannot readily get ready. The Emperor is personally favorable to the Prussians out of popular feeling throughout Russia.

It is strongly anti-German. The Russian press are unanimous for neutrality. The Gaulois, formerly Prussian, now says a war for Prussia would be the most unpopular war ever undertaken by Russia. Government paper and all stocks have fallen since it was known that neutrality would be observed.

Petersburg and Riga are full of English steamers. Hungarian wheat, formerly shipped through Stettin, now goes through Riga, and Russian commerce no longer passes through Konigsberg.

Cholera is raging at Lagurage. One hundred and fifty persons are dying daily.

The Emperor has signed the new law giving free municipal government to all large towns and cities except in the Poland and Baltic provinces. It is the greatest reform since that of the judiciary.

**How Kentucky McFarlande Take It.**

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 21st.]

A little incident occurred at the Hammond street station-house yesterday morning which demonstrates the fact that if such a man as McFarland is accused to make ashes of those who [illegible] themselves because of domestic difficulties, there are men in the world endowed with philosophical minds which enable them to rise above the difficulties of an ordinary nature. Several days ago, the wife of a man named Hampden, residing at Falmouth, Kentucky, was seized with an attack of "domestic infelicity." Unmindful of her obligations to her devoted husband and three offspring, she packed up a change of linen and came to this city, in company with a man named John Martin, with whom she had never paid a visit to a [illegible], but whom she adopted as her husband on the European plan. They took lodgings at an obscure hotel on Front street, where the [illegible] their cup of nectar was soon spied by officer Fowlerman, who, upon proper information, arrested the naughty pair, and escored them at Hammond street. The injured husband was on hand, and repairing to the station-house met the estimable people. There was no cutting, or slashing, or carving upon his part. He might have created a sensation, but it never occurred to him to do so. He shook Mr. Martin very cordially by the hand and embraced his truant wife. Matters talked over and a compromise effected; after which the entire party left for Kentucky in the best possible humor. There's a lesson of self-denial and Christian resignation for you!

☞ According to statistics in relation to the sanitary condition of needlewomen, recently published by Dr. Leibelg, the Physician of the London Board of Health, it appears that while the mean age of women generally is 54.1 years, that of needlewomen is only 36.4. Out of 1,000 needlewomen, 488 die from consumption and 108 from fevers, 1,000 shopkeepers, 127 die from consumption and 37 from fevers. In 1861 it is stated there were 157,130 females in London engaged in various branches of needlework, of whom 21,000 were [illegible] years of age.

☞ Instead of the Chicago street railway cars is a dial, directly over the door, so arranged that when the bell strap is pulled to stop the car, the name of the street where the stop is made is instantly displayed on the dial in large, plain letters. At the same time the apparatus exhibits a neat, contented advertisement of some business man or firm in the city.

☞ Mr. W. J. W. Rawlings, of Pretty Prairie, Champaign county, Ohio, raised on nineteen and one-half acres 821 16 60 bushels of wheat, averaging 42.07 bushels to the acre. The land was surveyed by the county surveyor, and the wheat weighed by disinterested parties.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Conservatives of North Carolina to Impeach Holden.

### Precautions of the Comptroller in Regard to New Banks.

### Roderick Random's Last.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A letter from Raleigh, North Carolina, says that the Conservatives contemplate proceedings, on the inauguration of the new Legislature, for the impeachment of Governor Holden. They state that they have abundant testimony to secure his removal from office by that means.

NEW BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency, before authorizing National banks under the new currency law in the Southern States, is making inquiry into the pecuniary standing of parties applying for those banks.

THE GERMAN COAST.

The Lighthouse Board is preparing a notice to mariners based on information obtained from the State Department, through the Prussian Minister, concerning the abolition of beacon lights and other land marks on the German coast.

TENNESSEE BUTLER.

Congressman Arnell, of Tennessee, arrived here to-day, and states that his colleague, Butler, denies that charge made against him by the Pension office, and expressed his confidence in being able to explain them away. The officer who has gone to arrest Butler, however, has not been able to find him.

[To the Associated Press.]

BARON GEROLT.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Baron Gerolt, in answer to numerous letters, states that he has no authority to aid persons desiring to serve in the Prussian army, and will avoid any infraction of the neutrality laws. He and the French Minister have received but few telegrams from their governments, and these relate only to business matters. Our State Department is also deficient in European war telegrams.

FEVER AT LIVERPOOL.

Our Consul at Liverpool reports a great increase of fever there, and he has suspended giving certificates of health for the present.

## ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

### HIS ADDRESS AT CINCINNATI LAST EVENING.

### INFALLIBILITY AND WHAT HE DID IN ROME.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Archbishop Purcell, who has very recently returned from Rome, delivered a lecture to-night, at Mozart Hall, on the Ecumenical Council, of which he was a member. In consequence of the attention his speech in the Council attracted on the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope, much interest was felt in hearing him now on that question.

The first part of the lecture was devoted to remarks concerning the nature of the Council and the difficulties and inconveniences experienced by so large a body meeting in the Vatican. The acoustical qualities of the hall were such that it was difficult to hear the speaker; besides, it was a most unhealthy hall. Its currents of air and peculiar atmosphere operated badly upon foreigners. He said the Pope was never present in the Council; he did not preside at all; he did not control our minds or discussions. He left us perfectly free under the direction of five cardinals, one of whom was always present. The oldest of the five is six years older than the Pope, who is in his eightieth year. We had to ask leave to speak when we were so disposed, and this leave was never refused. We spoke as long as we thought necessary, and it was only when we were, in the estimation of the audience, too tedious or lengthy that a little bell was rung, and we were requested to descend from the stand.

In the first scheme we were called upon to discuss the origin of governments for the constitution of the church, embracing the constitution of the State, and next to the propagation of religious and scientific truth, or the examination of the question whether scientific truth could at any time be antagonistical to revealed truth; whether scientific truth should be discouraged or whether such restraints should be imposed upon the students of science as would cripple them, or deprive them of that free range through all departments of science, without which they would in vain seek important results. I am happy to say that never have the rights of science been better vindicated than they were by the Bishops of that assembly.

The Archbishop went on to speak of his speech on civil government, in which he took occasion to show that ours is the best form of human government [applause]; that the sources of power is placed by God in the people; that Kings rule for their benefit; that they were not created for the benefit of Kings [applause]; that the church of God has no need of Kingly patronage or protection; that for the first three hundred years of her history she managed to prosper and spread by spiritual supremacy without the aid of Kings, and in despite of them; that while she was persecuted, she throve and prospered, and that the blood of martyrs has ever since been the seed of the church.

He spoke then of America, that our civil Constitution gave perfect liberty to every denomination of Christians; that it looked with equal favor on them all, and that he verily believed this better for the Catholic religion than if she was the object of the State's special patronage and protection. Here we are, side by side with every sect and denomination of Christians, and it is for the people to judge which is right. This he believed to be the best theory, and he illustrated what he said by contrasting the condition of Catholics in all the nations of Europe with the condition of American Catholics, and showed that in Spain the Catholic religion is persecuted; that in Portugal the Catholic religion is persecuted, and even the Sisters of Charity driven out of it; that in Italy the Monks, Sisters and religious people were piteously driven away from their homes.

INFALLIBILITY.

On the subject of infallibility he said, when I spoke of infallibility, this was for me a subject far more delicate than any other. I knew that the holy father was in favor of the dogma, and for good reasons no doubt of it, for he is on a higher eminence than any of us, and he could see better than any of us what is for the good of religion and Christianity. As I say, the Pope was in favor of his own personal, independent and separate infallibility, and, moreover, he was urged to this by many others.

There were five hundred and thirty bishops who thought with the Pope that he was and is infallible. We saw at once from the beginning that there was a decided majority against us, and yet we thought that we discovered in the conferences in the definition of this dogma which it was important we should make known to the Holy Father, the Pope. There were twenty bishops dwelling together in our college at Rome, and we met to see American [illegible] would pursue with regard to this matter.

The Archbishop of Baltimore urged [illegible] do what we proposed, viz: to write the Pope a most respectful letter, and implore him not to have the subject brought before the Council. I drew up the address to the Pope in Latin, and was the first to sign it. Twenty-seven Archbishops and Bishops signed also, almost all Americans except the Archbishop of Halifax and two others, the Archbishop of Baltimore, as I said, urged us to this course, but he declined to sign the petition because he was a member of one of the Commissions on Faith. Some other Bishops made up their minds to write a paper on this question either for or against.

Besides this, there were one hundred and forty German, and Hungarian, and even Italian Bishops and French Bishops, who addressed a similar question to the Holy Father. Others there were who declined because they said it would show a want of unanimity and union among the Bishops, and would cause many things to be said in the heat of debate and discussion which might be unpleasant to the Holy Father, as well as to ourselves. The Holy Father did not think proper to adopt our suggestions.

When my time come to speak on this subject of infallibility, I spoke after the venerable patriarch of Jerusalem, whom I had known for many years. He stated in his discourse that he took notice of me, and to which I was obliged to answer. When I entered the pulpit I addressed myself to the Council, and, then, before I delivered the discourse which I had proposed for this solemn occasion, I said:

Be pleased to let me make some remarks on the question which has just now been delivered by the holy patriarch of Jerusalem. In the course of his remarks he said that we were discussing a question that has long since been decided. That a certain council of Lyons and the council of Florence had declared the definition of the dogma that the Pope had full power to declare infallibility, that he had a plenary tude of power to declare infallibility. So that the matter is settled; and why waste our time in discussing it at the present time?

Says I to the Cardinals and the Council, I am very seriously obliged to the venerable patriarch of Jerusalem for placing us in such good company. Every one knew that this Council of Lyons, after the Council of Florence, had examined the question of the Pope's infallibility. But they did not see their way through. They could not find sufficient evidence in scripture or tradition to [illegible] al, independent and separate


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The company now propose to sell $400,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their line of road from Louisville to Lexington and their short line branch road from Lagrange to Campbell in all about 85 miles in extent.

The road is in first-rate condition, and is fully equipped for operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to but $1,200,000, on the whole road and equipment, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and safe investment, bearing as they do 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, and principal payable in thirty years from date.

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Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1865.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] Kentucky Democrat [illegible] started [illegible]

The [illegible] the [illegible] the present year appropriated $15,750 to turnpike purposes.

Track-laying on the Maysville and Paducah railroad has reached the North Fork, eight miles from Maysville, and is proceeding at the rate of half a mile a day.

The Carrollton Democrat learns that a little son of Wm. Adams, residing near Ghent, Ky., accidentally shot himself in the temple with a pistol a few days ago, and died in [illegible]

Concord Meeting-house, in Madison county, was burned down on the night of last Thursday week. The Richmond Register says that a school-house near by was burned the preceeding night, and that it was the work of incendiaries.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in apportioning the school fund proper for the present year, which commenced on July 1st, 1870, and ends June 30, 1871, finds two dollars to be the pro rata to each white child of purad age in the State.

John Prather, a little boy eight years old, son of Mr. Walter Prather, of the Jack's Creek neighborhood, in Fayette county, a few days ago, was caught in the machinery of a threshing-machine when in full operation, and whirled around and beaten against the ground until life was extinct. His father was [illegible] rarly killed by the same machine and in the same way about four years ago.

We learn that a colored man, named Reuben Chandler, was shot and killed on the farm of G. C. Hubbard, six miles south of Campbellsville, Ky., by a young Mr. Edrington, who evidently had been grossly insulted by the deceased. He was shot in the breast and head and expired almost immediately. The shooting occurred at about 11 o'clock a. m. on the 10th inst. No further particulars.

Thomas McCoy, aged twenty-three years, committed suicide about four o'clock last Thursday afternoon, at his residence, about [illegible] hold a iron Dog Ridge, Grant county, Ky., by hanging himself with a bridle rein to the mantel-piece of a stairway. The cause of the fatal step is unknown. He was a single man, and had formerly resided in the [illegible] ville, and considered of, was known to be [illegible] a man well connected, of peaceable habits, and [illegible] of his age.

The Louisville Observer and Reporter is responsible for the following: Lexington, Kentucky, the Sandy Railroad Company has resolved to [illegible] buying the present owners of the old Lexington & Ohio road. The company will sell out for $150,000 in stock of the new company. The Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Company will change its charter separating their road at Lexington into an eastern and western division. The company seems more sanguine of success now than ever before.

Three years and eight months since, Joseph Campbell married a Miss Pike at Garnettsville, with the following result: Two months after, she presented her husband a 16-lb boy; whereupon she left him, shouldered her child as a daughter, and then on the 31st of last month she presented him triplets, two sons weighing each 7 lbs, and a daughter weighing 9 lbs. Indiana is rapidly nearing Lexington, for birth to five children in one year—two on the 8th of January and three on the following Christmas day.

A Covington, (Ky.) reporter for the Cincinnati papers has been tracing the history of the old Kennedy farm, upon which a part of Covington now stands. He says: "We were shown yesterday at the Circuit Court Clerk's office from James Welch to Thomas Kennedy, grandfather of the late Thomas D. Kennedy, dated December 9, 1801, for two hundred acres of land, bounded on the north and east by the Ohio and Licking rivers, and covering that portion of the city of Covington comprised between the western side of the north and east, Sixth street on the south, and the alley west of Main street on the west. The consideration for this purchase was one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, or Virginia currency, which is equivalent to five hundred dollars United States currency. This land was granted to a soldier named George Muse, under a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, in 1763, who traded it away in 1765 for a keg of whisky. The man who bought it of Muse sold it to James Taylor, of Caroline county, Va., grandfather of the present Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., for a few pounds of buffalo beef. Taylor sold to Stephen Trigg, who located the warrant and had a survey made in 1781. Trigg sold to John Todd, Jr., who sold to James Welch, to whom a patent, dated September 20, 1787, was issued, under the hand of Beverly Randolph, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Welch sold to Kennedy, as above stated, and Kennedy, in 1834, sold 150 acres of the tract to John G. and Richard M. Gano and T. D. Carneal, for $50,000. The property covered by the deed named is now worth at least three million dollars. Verily, this is a great country, and we are a growing people."

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Brownlow is in good health again.

The finances of New Orleans are improving.

Columbia, Tennessee, is to have a skating rink.

There is a 119 year old lady in Roane county, Tennessee.

Dr Samuel Fair, a prominent citizen of Columbia, S. C., is dead.

The Knoxville Commercial Convention has been indefinitely postponed.

Mississippi is to have no less than forty agricultural fairs during the coming autumn.

F. R. Mitchell carried off the prize at the pigeon shooting match at Nashville Saturday.

An aged recluse, named John Moore was found dead in his hut near Memphis on Friday.

The Nashville Banner "Jarnuses" the last Democratic ball, and it was sadly done. The ball was a success.

Mr. Wm. Leahy, Deputy United States Marshal for Virginia, has been arrested for embezzlement, and has given $10,000 bail.

There is a man in Nashville assembling a [illegible] clothing through a window, with his coat-tails flapping in the wind, and the application, "Keep as though the world."

In Texas the corn, cotton and oats have never been better. Corn is selling in the field at 15½ cents per bushel. The new immigrants, it is said, beat the old citizens farming.

Laura Keene his 15c Southern circuit this season, as it commences at Wall's Opera House, Washington, thence to Richmond, and from there goes to Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta.

In some Southern cities the peddlers of fruit vegetables, especially colored, announce their presence as they drive along the streets by such cries as "tomatoes swan by," "apples from by," etc. Nashville wants to be Southernized in the same way.

Sergeant McCann, of Company K, 18th United States Infantry, committed suicide Wednesday morning, at Jeff Davis Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia. He shot himself with a Derringer pistol, the ball entering the forehead and producing instant death.

Mrs. Emma J. McClung died at Knoxville on Thursday evening, at the age of seventy years. She was the daughter of Calvin Morgan, a name honored among the early pioneers of East Tennessee, and the relict of Matthew McClung, who died some twenty-five years since.

The Nashville Banner says: "Capt. Heydt, once the doughty Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and now Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, has been sojourning in Nashville during the past few days, living principally upon his back at the Horticultural Gardens."

A negro woman attacked another in Nashville on Saturday with a huge butcher knife, and stabbed her in nine different places, cutting her clothes into shreds. The affair occurred on the sidewalk in front of the "Maxim building," at 9 o'clock in the morning, and nobody interfered to stop the enraged virago. The wounded woman will probably die. Jealousy was the cause.

A pair of precious little damsels were overheard the other night, on a Nashville sidewalk, exchanging notes on the Franco-Prussian war. "I know," said No. 1, "that France will beat, because the little Prince is with him." "Go away with you," chimed in No. 2, "I know a mighty sight better. The Dutch will whip; for my pa is a Frenchman and my ma is a Dutchman. They fight every night, and ma always licks."

The Atlanta Constitution of Friday says: Mr. Green, of Kentucky, donated to the State Agricultural Convention yesterday the right to use his patent fence in Georgia. The donation was generously tendered to him, and he was commissioned to invite the stock-raisers of Kentucky to bring their stock for exhibition at the fair in October. Mr Green, in a long effort, thanked the convention, and said that he would take pleasure in executing their commission.

Crop reports from the South are generally encouraging, though the late rains have caused considerable shedding of cotton. A reliable merchant from Panola county, Miss., states that the cot on crop of that section will show an increase of twenty five per cent., and the corn crop an increase of fifty per cent. over last year. The unfavorable reports given by some of the country papers, he says, are put out with the idea that they will influence higher prices for cotton, which is "all vanity."

John H. Ward, a sojourner at the Arkansas Hot Springs, was shot and killed at that place Saturday afternoon by Dr. Knode, formerly of Memphis. He was passing Dr. Knode's office, walking in the middle of the road, when Knode fired at him from the window of his office, the instrument being a double-barreled shot gun, whose contents took immediate effect. Ward had threatened the Doctor's life. The deceased was an elder brother of Col. Zeb Ward, late lessee of the Tennessee State penitentiary, and formerly, as now, a resident of Woodford county, Ky.

The Engineers' Bureau is about beginning to clear the wrecks and the obstructions occasioned by the war out of the James river. At Drury's Bluff it has been ascertained that the following must be removed to put the river in good navigable order: The wreck of the iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armament, guns, &c., on board; the iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; the war steamer Jamestown, wooden, 1,900 tons, sunk with guns on board; the freighter Curtis Peck, 450 tons; the schooners Wythe, 300 tons, and Roach, 225 tons; a brig, 125 tons, and a small schooner, between 50 and 100 tons; also eighteen or twenty cribs of tin ber and stone, each twenty-two feet square, averaging eighteen feet high.

The Wilcox Mining Company have recently purchased the property formerly owned by the Emory Iron and Coal Mining Company on Emory river, Tennessee, seven miles above Kingston, and are now preparing for extensive operations. The officers of the company are Col. M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville, President; R. C. Frost, of New York city, Secretary, and Capt. J. C. Nelson, of Kingston, Superintendent. For the present they will engage exclusively in mining coal and manufacturer coke. The capacity of the mines will be 3,000 bushels per day, on the start, to be gradually increased to 8,000. The company have laid out a street half a mile long and fifty feet wide through the best part of their property, which they have divided into lots, and propose to donate them to actual settlers.

While on their route to Nashville and Chattanooga several was passing between Woodville and Huntsville, Friday morning, a [illegible] have fallen [illegible] instantly, the other received mortal injuries, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

## Money and Commercial.

# Courier-Journal.

WEEKLY EDITION, AUGUST 22, 1870.


## TELEGRAMS.

Cuba's 42 convicts at Ceuta, Spain, on the 6th instant, have all escaped.

Greenwood's cotton mills, in Philadelphia, were burned last night. Loss $85,000.

Rio Janeiro advices state that the war in Europe has caused a panic in the coffee markets.

The ship of fire in Canada is increasing. A destructive fire is raging at St. Lambert, but is confined at present to the woods.

Otto Baumgarten shot his wife and infant at New Haven, Conn., Saturday. The child died yesterday morning. The wife may recover.

During a row among a number of drunken men at Terre Haute, Indiana, Saturday night, three persons, two of them named Shacklerow and one named Callahan, were stabbed. One of the Shacklerows is supposed to be dying. All the parties concerned in the affair were railroad laborers. The stabbers absconded, and their names are not known to the police.

### From the French.

French reports of the last week's fighting begin to arrive, and of course put a different face on the matter. However, they affirm officially and most positively that Bazaine's successes have been of the greatest importance; that he has placed himself in a position to relieve either Verdun or Metz, and is in close communication with both, but the Prussian reports are to the contrary, and still declare that he is in such a position that he cannot hold out long, and, having made several futile attempts to extricate himself, there is nothing left but capitulation.

McMahon has made a long tramp of it, and arrived at Chalons, and his army, it is said, has been concentrated. This camp, it is said, has been broken up and the army advanced to meet the Prince Royal, who, it appears, between McMahon's remnant, the large Chalons army, and what force Bazaine can send from Verdun, is in a critical position.

The Emperor Napoleon is not dead. This we have from the London dispatches. They say he was at Chalons on Saturday and was warmly received by the army.

General Trochu is Governor supreme of Paris, and, if he remains true to the Emperor, that city and the Emperor both are probably safe. Besides, it is said that England and Italy, and perhaps Austria, will interfere to save the French capital.

Bazaine and the Crown Prince having failed to fight the decisive battle, that event is now said to be imminent near Chalons, and that McMahon and the Prince Royal will do the work. Matters there are coming to a crisis, and we may look for the news at any hour.

## THE TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

### A Synopsis of a Sermon by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

The Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, preached yesterday morning at Christ Church, from Genesis 45th chapter, 16th verse.

The Bishop commenced his discourse by alluding to the beautiful characteristic of the Bible that it was, for the most part, a record of God's dealing with men; the destiny of men and women living in the world where we live, and saved or lost as they obeyed or disobeyed God. He stated that the incidents of Holy Writ there were beautiful lessons to help us heavenward and home.

The speaker then described the court of Pharaoh, its magnificence, the wealth and power of the ruler, the monuments these kings left behind them, the coming of these Arab shepherds, their wandering life, their present poverty, their errand to Egypt for bread. He alluded to the singular fact that a company of men whose names were an abomination to every Egyptian received a royal welcome. The secret was they had a brother at court. He then described the beautiful character of Joseph, his childhood, his patience when sold as a bondman, his purity, his calm faith in the prison, his wisdom, his magnanimity in forgiving his brethren. He then showed that the presence of their brother at Pharaoh's court made them kinsmen to a king; that on this account they and their households were made guests and given the choicest of the land for a possession.

The Bishop then alluded to another court of the King of Kings—the glory of God as revealed on earth; the marvellous descriptions of St. John and the more marvellous essence of all description in St. Paul, who saw its glory and could only say "which hath not seen." He then spoke found a wider contrast in the sin, sorrow and death of this world. He then spoke of the mystery of the incarnation, the life, the death, the resurrection and ascension of Christ—the great fact that we had a brother at the court of heaven who loves us and is able to help us. The preacher described by many similes the certainty, the enableness of infidelity; that it was cold denial; that it solved nothing, answered no questions, gave no light. He claimed that it was more difficult to explain the story Hyston of Christ if you do not find it than if you accepted it. He objected to the shallow sobriety that it did not matter what a man believed if he was only honest—and there was a cold reason in the thirsty heaven a mirage with the picture of a fountain and the spring which quenched thirst. He claimed that religion was not for death beds alone, but for daily life—that it was a life, not a feeling—that it was citizenship in a kingdom, and loyalty to Christ the King; that it had to do with a week-day world—for homes and stores, for the counter and the street. He claimed that it was folly to doubt its lessons of love or to neglect its provisions of grace, and closed his discourse by an appeal to hearers to accept that brother at the right hand of God as their Saviour, assuring them it was no way of gloom, but would make life holier, happier and more pure, and that the world be a new world when above it was God our Father, Christ our Saviour, the Holy Ghost our Sanctifier, the world of our faith, hope, and heaven our home.

## WHO ARE THEY?

### "An Alleged Sewing-Machine Firm."

The Nashville Banner of yesterday has the following in regard to a firm said to be doing business in this city:

A few days ago we published some facts about an alleged sewing-machine firm in Nashville, doing business under the title of Geory, McKadgan & Co. We stated that we had called upon Geory, locally, but had not been able to find out the place of business of this establishment, nor could we find out from others who were supposed engaged in the same business. We stated that the people had to be careful in regard to this matter, which is hardly ever observable in legitimate business. Since the publication referred to we have learned some additional facts. Geory, McKadgan & Co. have no business house in Nashville. The letters which are directed to them here are forwarded to Louisville, and are not having been left with the post-office here. Every week or two a large package of circulars comes down from Louisville by express, directed to the commander with instructions to mail the same. Take it in that their circulars are sent over the whole country, post-marked Nashville, while the operators of the business are—no one knows where. We learn from the post-office here that a thing has been going on for two or three years. More than a year ago one of the employees of the post-office, noticed that all was not right, sent copies of the circulars used by George, McKadgan & Co. to the Assistant Postmaster at Washington, stating that he believed that there was something wrong. No notice was ever taken of the letter, and from that time the business has been as one of the same. Quite a number of letters are received here directed to McKadgan, and all are sent, as we have before stated, to Louisville, without nothing more is heard of them.

## Sudden Death of Thomas F. Evans.

Last night about 11 o'clock Thomas F. Evans died from heart disease. Early yesterday morning Mr. Evans complained of an unusual attack of this disease, and during the day continued to make a trial of some medicines which have been extensively advertised over our streets for the past few days. After taking some of this medicine he complained of being much worse, and went home to lie down. About 11 o'clock last night he roused him-elf and ordered his employes at the Crystal Palace to close. The house, and when questioned as to his health, said that he felt better than he could for some time. He immediately went home, and soon after was again attacked, and between 12 and 1 o'clock breathed his last.

Thomas F. Evans was born in the year 1811, and has been a resident of Louisville for the past thirty-two years. His dealings with all who have come in contact with him have been upon the principles of honesty and justice, and the announcement of his death will cause a pang of sorrow to thousands of warm friends throughout the city and State. He was well known and universally respected by his entire acquaintanceship. He leaves a widow and three children—all living in the city, who are to-day bowed down with sorrow at the dear departed. His remains will be interred by the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, of which he was an old and respected member.

## An Incorrigible Offender.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night John McBrien, a colored man on the public levee, went to police station No. 4 and took with him his wife's trunk. The station-keeper on duty asked to know why he brought it, to which he replied that his wife was drunk again and had requested him to bring the trunk, as she intended moving to the station-house. The keeper informed him having it back home, but he persisted in leaving it, and did leave it. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning officer Hatch, while waiting along Jefferson street, found Mary living upon the sill of the corner of Seventh and Seventh in a beastly state of intoxication, and at once arrested her. Upon entering the station-house gate the keeper at once could see a good reason for the persistency which had been used on the part of the husband in taking the trunk in advance.

Mary was released from the workhouse on Friday, on a promise not to drink again, but it seems that she cannot resist the temptation.

## Third-Street Fight.

Last night between nine and ten o'clock the monotony of Third street was somewhat relieved by a hand-to-hand encounter between Tim. Griffin and a pugilistic individual by the name of Callahan. Time-seiler caused, none; time taken, when Tim. let fly and brought Callahan down on the first round. No other round was necessary, as Callahan fell into the gutter, where the filth had accumulated to the depth of a foot, which was considered foul, and Officers Foreman and Fritz, acting as judges in the matter, locked the parties up until this morning, when a final decision will be given by Judge Craig.

## BUILDING IN THE CITY.

### Improvements Now in Progress of Completion.

Sandy Considerable.

### A Lively Season.

The present building season has been one of unusual activity in the history of the city. Money has been comparatively plenty, labor and material cheap, and these very important items have been taken advantage of by our citizens, and hundreds of new buildings have been erected and many more have been commenced and will be completed before the cold weather sets in. In the Southern suburbs of the city the march of progress and improvement is very noticeable. The broad street south of Breckinridge street, which a few years ago was a wide expanse of common, the grazing ground of the cows from the city, is now fast becoming paved streets and thickly dotted with residences. That portion of the city south of Breckinridge and between Preston and Seventh streets seems to have been selected by general choice as the site for residences, and quiet, cozy homes, splendid mansions, and churches have sprung up as it were by magic. In many other parts of the city new buildings are being erected and old ones are being remodelled and improved. The following are some of the most noticeable improvements:

The old Guthrie mansion, on Walnut street, between Second and Third, is being remodelled and modernized by Mr. Caperton. Additional wings have been built, the ceilings raised, and the quaint old-fashioned front door has given place to one of modern style. This house will be completed will be one of the handsomest on the street.

The old family mansion of the late Dr. Wilson, on Chestnut and Brook, is being reconstructed in modern style and enlarged by the addition of a wing.

Mr. John Ghesne has nearly completed a very neat and substantial residence on the south side of Gray street, between First and Brook. The house completed will cost about $18,000.

The rear portion of the handsome new Bassett mansion, on Broadway, between First and Brook, has been completed, and the front portion is now in course of construction and will be finished next spring. The architecture is of the Gothic style, and the design is very handsome. The front is free stone, quarried seven miles from the city, on the Lexington road. The main audience-room is 56 by 95 feet, with ceilings 36 feet high, and will seat 600 persons. The rear buildings contain a lecture-room, Sunday-school room, library, &c. The lecture-room is 54 by 46, and will seat between 300 and 400 persons. The roof is of slate. The total cost of the building will be about $75,000. The work has been done under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Bradshaw & Co., who designed the building. Only the best material has been used, and the work has been done in a substantial manner.

Mrs. Zaegne is building two very comfortable tenement houses on First street between York and Breckinridge.

The foundations have been laid for four residences, just alike, on Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, by Mr. R. A. Johnson. They will cost about $6,000 each, and will contain all the modern improvements.

The Baptist Orphans' Home, at the corner of First and St. Catherine, is under roof, and the floors have been laid. The building is 85 by 66 feet and is three stories high, and will accommodate comfortably eighty children. It will be completed and ready for occupancy by October. It is the intention to build a corner building and a wing similar to the one now in course of erection as soon as the necessary funds can be raised. Revel-haw & Cochran are the architects.

Dr. J. C. Metcalfe is building a fine tenement house, two-story and attic, with eight or nine rooms, on Second street, south of Kentucky, and one north of Kentucky. These houses will have double parlors, halls, etc., and will make cozy, comfortable homes. They will cost about $6,000 each.

Mr. J. M. Bryant has just completed a handsome two-story brick dwelling, with Mansard roof, adjoining his residence on the west side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, and is now building the foundation for two handsome stone-front houses on the east side of the street. They are to be finely finished, and will be in keeping with the elegant residences in that locality. Mr. W. H. Redin is the architect.

Mr. Daniel Carey is building a fine home on the east side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky.

Madison and Hendricks Block, in Centreville, of Italy, were registered at the Galt House last night.

All the beer gardens were well attended yesterday, and the Pendennis Club was finely represented.

Horse cars are rumored to be contemplated from Portland to the corporation limits.

Broadway, from First to Campbell street, is turned topsy-turvy, with a view of laying the Nicolson pavement.

The Bedford fairings have been closed for the season, and Mr. J. W. Stockton, the proprietor, has returned to the city.

The foundations for the new front to Christ Church, on Second street, between Green and Walnut, have been laid.

The following quartette of drunks took quarters at the jail last night: Miss Heaney, Mike Walsh, Wm. Sanders and Henry Deere.

The new fire engine for Shaltsville, which has been on trial for the past few days in the city, will be sent forward to that place to-day.

John Parker, drunk, and John Loesch us, for having deadly weapons concealed on his person, were registered at police station No. 4 last night.

A new Methodist church, eighteen miles out on the Salt-river road, was dedicated yesterday morning. Dr. Sehon, of Shelby-street church, officiating.

Lent's New York Circus arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and after a grand procession in the morning will exhibit at the corner of East and Chestnut.

Robert W. Hendrix, of this city, who was charged with killing Chas. Revels, at Lexington, some time ago, was tried in that city last week and acquitted.

Rev. Charles H. Everhart, D. D., rector of St. John's church, returned home yesterday, after a three weeks' tour through the mountains of North Carolina.

The great Western Star Band takes its departure to-day for Winchester, Ky., where it has been engaged to make music for the fair, which commences this week.

A young man yesterday evening, with more whisky aboard than his capacity would allow, was taken off of one of the Preston-street cars for conduct very unbecoming.

For the benefit of the public it would be well to say that Dr. Shadburne is still Coroner of Jefferson county, although official business has not given him much activity recently.

Clay Watson, Mrs. Frank and Frank Fletcher, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and T. Halpin, for cutting George Hartman, were registered at City-street station-house last night.

Next Thursday night the German Dramatic Association will give a grand entertainment at the Woodland Garden. The perfection to which these young men have arrived will insure a large crowd.

The Belle Lacustre pears exhibited before the Horticultural Society Saturday by Mr. H. J. Craycroft, of Jefferson county, were pronounced among the largest, finest, and most perfect ever seen here.

Sam. Bowman, a blue-eyed, red-haired boy of three years, dressed in a yellow frock, strayed from his home, No. 237 West Walnut street, yesterday, and had not been found up to a late hour last night.

While one of the cars running out to Lion Garden was in motion last evening, a little boy attempted to jump off and was thrown very violently against the ground but fortunately was not damaged much.

Rev. S. S. Scoggs, pastor of the Twelfth-street Methodist church, delivered a splendid sermon on "The Prodigal Son" last night. A sermon from this distinguished divine will appear in the Courier-Journal next Monday.

Eddie Clark, a lad of six years, climbed a peach tree in the back yard of his parents' residence, on Green street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, yesterday afternoon, and fell out. He broke his right arm between the elbow and shoulder.

A little negro boy, while "acting circus" at the corner of East and Chestnut streets, yesterday afternoon, broke a blood-vessel, causing dangerous hemorrhage. In a few moments afterwards he was at work as well as ever, and to be carried to his home on Madison street.

## BASE BALL.

### Farmers vs. Harvesters.

An interesting game of base ball was played Saturday, at the Woodlawn Race-course, between the Kentucky Harvesters and the Farmers, of Ormsby's. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present. The following is the

SUMMARY.

| FARMERS. | O. | R. | HARVESTERS. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Lilly, p | 3 | 4 | Burkhart, c f | 3 | 5 |
| Darle, 1st b | 3 | 3 | Williamson, 1 | 3 | 4 |
| G. Lilly, c f | 3 | 3 | Lyman, 3d b | 3 | 4 |
| Harris, 2d b | 3 | 3 | Burns, p | 3 | 4 |
| Jenkins, 3d b | 3 | 2 | Lewis, 2d b | 3 | 4 |
| Herr, s s | 3 | 3 | S. Kyser, 1st b | 3 | 3 |
| Hardin, r f | 3 | 3 | Hall, r f | 3 | 3 |
| Simcoe, r f | 3 | 3 | D. Kyser, s s | 3 | 4 |
| Higginton, 2d b | 3 | 3 | Hays, r f | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 25 | | Total | 30 | |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmers | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2=11 |
| Harvesters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0=2 |

Time caught—Farmers 3, Harvesters 2.
Flies missed—Farmers 5, Harvesters 5.
Home runs—Farmers 1, Harvesters 1.
Umpire—Jackson Hamilton. Scorer—B. B. C.
Scorer—Gallagher for Farmers; Duncan for Harvesters.
Time of game 2 hours and 25 minutes.

## The Tour of the Lone Stars of New Orleans.

The champions of New Orleans arrived home last Wednesday, after an absence of four weeks and a journey of three thousand miles. The following is a list of the games played, together with scores:

| Date. | Clubs. | Runs. | Runs. Opp'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | Buff City, Memphis | 54 | 12 |
| July 24 | Empire, St. Louis | 9 | 16 |
| July 25 | Empire, St. Louis | 26 | 24 |
| July 26 | Liberty, Springfield | 39 | 32 |
| July 28 | Illinois, Unfinished | 23 | 8 |
| July 30 | Forest City, Rockford | 8 | 44 |
| Aug. 2 | Athletic, Chicago | 24 | 10 |
| Aug. 3 | Excelsior, Chicago | 11 | 9 |
| Aug. 4 | Chicago, Chicago | 5 | 43 |
| Aug. 5 | Indianapolis | 11 | 49 |
| Aug. 6 | Hoosier City, Cincinnati | 11 | 7 |
| Aug. 30 | Riverside, Portsmouth | 11 | 32 |
| Aug. 31 | Mutual, Xenia | 11 | 49 |
| Aug. 14 | Nashville, Tennessee | 18 | 14 |
| Total | | 313 | 341 |

Johnston made the best average. He is credited with 43 runs.

## Craver Expelled.

CHICAGO, August 20.—The Chicago Base Ball Club have just expelled Craver from the club, declaring that they will forever refuse to play any base ball club which shall engage him as a player. he being indebted to the club several hundred dollars, and having broken his contract with the directors of the club in other respects.

The Kelloggs of Fort Wayne, Indiana, the champion club of that State, have been strengthened by the engagement of several professionals of the Maryland club of Baltimore.

The Hercules, or "Heavy Men's" club, are going to challenge the first nine of the Black Stockings for a match game at an early date. This will be fun very extraordinary.

The injuries of George Wright, of the Red Stockings, are such that he cannot play for a month.

The Mohawks, a new club, has just been organized at Nashville.

### Arrest of Capt. Kouns.

Some months since, a warrant from the United States Court was issued for the seizure of the steamer Grand Era, and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Marlow for execution. Mr. Marlow proceeded to Cairo, where the boat then was, and served the order, but this Capt. Kouns disregarded and moved out with his boat, taking Mr. Marlow along in the morning. When the Marshal returned to this city, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Kouns, but not until Saturday last was it served. Hearing on that day that the boat was due at the wharf, Deputy Devin arrested and took him before Commissioner Beattie, who held him in $4,000 bond to answer to the charge of resisting an officer of the government.

### Novel Wager.

Quite an excitement was gotten up last night by a bet between a couple of Germans on Market street as to the beer-carrying capacity of one of the party. Aaron Rosenkarker made the proposition to Louis Wesenben that if he could shoulder a keg of beer on Sixth street and carry it to Woodland Garden he (Stoundarker) would pay for it. All first it was taken for a joke, but finally the proposition was actually accepted, and Wesenben shouldered the keg of beer and landed it safely at the garden without ever making a halt. A jolly time was had at the garden by the friends of the parties after the accomplishment of the feat.

### Cutting Affray.

A feud has existed some time between T. Habitz and Geo. Hartman, in the upper end of the city, and many little fights have been the result of the ill feeling. Yesterday these two young men met, when the struggle was renewed, and Hartman received a very severe cut across the breast, and came near losing one of his fingers from Habitz's knife. We understand the wounded man is in so way dangerously cut, although suffering a good deal from the wounds. Habitz was put in City-street station-house, and the case will be heard this morning.

### An Important Arrest.

About 11 o'clock last night Officers Hines and Cave arrested Jas. Cochran, a negro, who is charged with being implicated in the Taylor's Woods tragedy. He has been under surveillance for a number of months, and had succeeded in eluding capture until last night, when he was found on Green street, between Second and Preston. Cochran is a regular sharper, and has been playing off the "pigeon dropping" and "ring" games successfully on multitudes of innocent negroes.

### Resolutions on the Death of Dr. Llewellyn Powell.

At the last regular meeting of the Louisville Obstetrical Society the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from us Dr. Llewellyn Powell, a distinguished obstetrician and successful teacher of medical science, whose name has been identified with our city from its earliest history, not only as a distinguished physician, but as a gentleman of remarkable urbanity and public spirit; therefore

Resolved, That this society express their sincere sorrow at the great loss the medical profession, as well as the public at large, have sustained by the death of this venerable and distinguished practitioner.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal of this society, and that they be published in the city papers.

W. H. NEWMAN, President.
F. C. WILSON, Recording Secretary.

## CITY MARKETS.

The Railroad and Star-Tent Circus will exhibit at Shelbyville, Ky., to-day.

The Fourteenth and Portland Circus will exhibit at Jeffersonville, Ind., to-day.

Mr. Jos. T. Tompkins is building a magnificent three-story and two-story-and-basement residence on the east side of Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge. It is to be finished in elegant style, and will cost at least $40,000. The lot on which it is situated is 103 by 245 feet. The house when completed will be one of the handsomest on Fourth street. H. Whitestone is the architect.

The church of the Messiah, erected by Rev. Mr Heywood's congregation, on the corner of Fourth and York streets, is rapidly approaching completion. The style of architecture is Gothic, and the building is different in this respect to all the churches in the city. The church is of stone with a slate roof. The main audience room is 66 by 84, and seat 700 persons. The roof inside will be open timbered, finished in ash and black walnut. The windows will be of stained glass. The principal entrance is on Fourth street. The rear buildings are about completed, and Mr. Heywood expects to occupy the church on the first Sunday in September. The main building will be completed in November. The rear building contains the lecture room, pastor's study, and a residence room in the first story; and Sunday-school parlors, class rooms, etc., in the second story. The total cost of the church will be $65,0.0. The church, when completed, will be one of the handsomest and most substantial in the city, and will reflect credit upon the congregation and upon Messrs. Bradshaw & Vogdes, the architects and superintendents of the work.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith has just completed a fine residence on Broadway, between Second and third, at a cost of $80,0.0.

One of the handsomest houses erected this season is the palatial stone-front residence of Samuel S. Hamilton, Esq., on Broadway, between Third and Fourth. It was designed by Messrs. Schoiff & Hunter, the well-known city and district architects. It cost nuity $40,000.

The foundations have been laid for a large, brown-stone-front residence for W. H. Dulaney, Esq., on Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. It will be very fine.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are building extensive wood and car shops between Tenth and Eleventh and Broadway and Kentucky streets. The car shops are 85 by 292 feet, and are one story high. The wood machine shop is 72 by 200 feet, and is three stories high.

J. R. Mooney, has it finished hand, is building a fine residence on Lexington and Twelfth streets. The main building is 48 by 268 feet. The boiler and engine house is 60 by 45 feet. Another building will be 40 by 56 feet. These buildings are of brick. The bran house will be of frame, two stories high, 36 by 120 feet. The buildings will cost $50,0.0. Hale & Bro. have the contract for the brick work, and A. E. Hall the carpenter's work. The establishment will give employment to fifty men.

Wrampelmeir & Co. have nearly completed an extensive chair factory on Ninth street, near Broadway.

B. F. Avery is making extensive additions to his plow factory, on Fifteenth and Bowan streets. One building to be used as a store-room is 50 by 100 feet, and three stories high. The four stories high. The other story in height, 88 feet wide, and 193 feet long. When these buildings are completed the establishment will turn out 5,000 plows per week. Hale & Bro. have the contract for the brick work, and A. E. Hall has the contract for the carpenter's work.

The proprietors of the Southern Shook Yard are constructing the most extensive yards and pens in the Southwest on Seventh street, near the Oakland crossing. The pens cover an area of five and a half acres, and are conveniently arranged for receiving and discharging large or small lots without mixing. Water-pipes have been run all through the yards, affording an ample supply of water at all times. The Louisville and Nashville railroad has run tracks through the yards to facilitate the shipment of stock. The yards will accommodate one thousand cattle, one thousand five hundred mules, and one thousand head of hogs. A substantial brick hotel, fifty by ninety-seventy feet, with thirty rooms, is being built on Seventh street, near the yards, for the accommodation of drovers and dealers.

Wm. Skene & Co., who have the contract for laying the Nicolson pavement on Third street, have built a new mill on Third street, near Oak, and are busily engaged in sawing the blocks. The mill cuts 40,000 feet of lumber per day. The curbing has been set, and the work of laying down the Nicolson will be commenced in this week.

The splendid church now being erected on Sixth, near Oak street, under the auspic s of the order of Dominicans, and under the personal supervision of Rev. Father D. J. Meagher, is rapidly approaching completion. The walls are now nearly twenty feet high, and are built of solid stone. When finished this will be one of the most beautiful and substantial